

## FIST FIGHT AT GREENWOOD

Messrs. McLauren and Duncan in a Mix-Up.

## BIGGEST MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Cooper the Favorite—After the Gubernatorial Show the Candidates for the Smaller Offices Got But Little Show.

Greenwood, July 7.—John L. McLauren and John T. Duncan furnished the fireworks for Greenwood's fourth of July celebration today. A fist fight between the two featured the state campaign meeting held in the city park with some 2,500 or 3,000 people in attendance. The fight did not result seriously. Mr. Duncan suffered a lacerated right cheek and eye, and ex-Senator McLauren's collar was soiled a little.

Mr. Duncan in the course of his speech charged Mr. McLauren with making the statement that he (McLauren) proposed to spend \$50,000 to elect himself governor. Mr. McLauren's right arm was in a sling when he arose to speak, he having suffered with a bad shoulder for several days past. Referring to Mr. Duncan's charge that he had said he proposed to spend \$50,000 in his race for governor, he said: "Any man who would make such a statement utters an infamous falsehood and—"

Then the fireworks started. Mr. Duncan attempted to strike the ex-senator who was somewhat of a pugilist in his young days. The sling was off McLauren's injured arm in a second, and a heavy right uppercut landed on Mr. Duncan's jaw, followed by another blow or two on his head and face. Then Duncan grabbed Mr. McLauren's hair and pulled it.

Candidates and newspaper men on the stand then interrupted the fight and Greenwood policemen took charge of the situation. It was all over in five minutes. The crowd which had gathered in the park was so large that it was five times larger than any crowd that has up to this time heard the gubernatorial candidates speak, included some 500 women. The understanding was that the meeting today was to be in the nature of a patriotic love feast. Until Duncan and McLauren tied up, it was.

It was a Cooper crowd and practically all of the applause and demonstration outside the stage went to Mr. Cooper. He was formerly solicitor of the circuit of which Greenwood county is a part. When McLauren charged him with having said a letter from R. A. Cooper was written by him with an attempt to turn the state republican in 1916, Cooper partisans and hecklers turned their batteries on him and it was hard to make him heard. In fact, there was a lot of noise and the first of the old time South Carolina political campaign fire to show up this year was in evidence.

Thomas H. Peoples, John G. Richards and Andrew J. Bethen, who spoke in the order named, made patriotic speeches and were given much patriotic applause.

John Madison DeChamps of Rock Hill, endorsed the late Senator Tillman. He was the only speaker who did.

After telling about the Columbia "Sist-an," John T. Duncan charged that John L. McLauren had made the statement that he (McLauren) proposed to spend \$50,000 to be elected governor. Mr. Duncan said that the presence of George R. Koster, editor of the Greenville Piedmont at the opening meeting in Barnwell, and the fact that McLauren's publicity man was attending all the meetings and that paid advertisements costing around \$75 or \$80 each were appearing in the press in McLauren's interest, was evidence that much of this money was being spent that way.

R. A. Cooper was received with a tremendous demonstration of applause. He pleaded for a seven months' school term in every school district in the state and declared he wanted to help the fellow in the sticks.

He said he would have no enemies if elected and that his one and only thought would be for the prosperity of all the people of South Carolina.

"I take it everybody has heard of the correspondence concerning Col. John K. Aull, ex-governor of Georgia, Mr. Cooper and myself," said Hon. John L. McLauren, the last of the gubernatorial candidates to speak. "I am going to tell you some more about that today. I have only eighteen minutes to speak and if I don't raise hell it will be the first time I ever tried to do it. This campaign is coming to a pretty pass when a man like that who has preceded me (Duncan) is allowed to make an unfounded charge that I said I intended to use \$50,000 to be elected governor. I denounce it as an infamous falsehood and—"

Duncan made a break for the speaker, and the scrap was on. Not a word passed between the two men during the melee. After it was all over, McLauren resumed his speech as cool as a cucumber and Duncan remained on the stand to hear him through his cheek bleeding.

Attacking former Governor Bleasdale and renewing his reference to the Aull-Bleasdale-Cooper correspondence, the speaker read the following telegram from Col. Victor B. Cheshire, editor of the Anderson Farmers' Tribune, the telegram bearing the date of July 3:

"That former Governor Bleasdale's statement just issued in regard to his stand in 1916 does not tally with some of the remarks he made during that year. He has just been recalled to my memory by W. H. Canfield, who was seated at the dining table in the Oregon hotel that year together with Governor Bleasdale, former District Attorney Ernest F. Cochran, who served under a Republican administration, Harry H. Bleasdale and myself.

"I do not know if Mr. Cochran or Mr. Harry Bleasdale recalls the statement of former Governor Bleasdale, but I do, and in substance was: 'I be-

lieve and hope Hughes will be elected president."

"I am making this statement solely in justice to you. I regret that I have been brought into this matter, but as I am your friend I could not remain so and withhold this information."

Mr. W. H. Canfield was in the audience here today. He is a well-known farmer of Anderson county and a son-in-law of the late Josh Ashley.

Referring to the Aull letter alleging McLauren's attempt to turn the state republican in 1916, which he charged Mr. Cooper with showing his friends on the sly, Mr. McLauren told his hearers he was wrong in the statement that Mr. Cooper had been given the letter by former Governor Bleasdale, but had gotten it from another source.

"Further than that I have no apologies to make for any statement I made in connection with that correspondence," said Mr. McLauren. "Any man who insults me in this campaign has got to answer to me. I've got one time to live. Mr. Cooper says I am a cripple. I'd rather that he would take a gun and shoot me than say that. I do not propose to attack any man unless he first opens the fight."

Referring again to the Cheshire-Canfield telegram he had read, he said of former Governor Bleasdale: "His statement did not know that the only way to win the war was by local support of Woodrow Wilson. He is too short sighted to be a statesman and if he did know it, he is too dishonest to be a citizen."

The speaker read letters from Hon. Harrison Medlin of Summerton, and Hon. Ellison Capers of the same place, one letter dated June 22 and the other June 21, in which the writers informed him of the Aull letter and asked him to do something about it.

Charging that there has been too much loose mixing up in South Carolina politics of late, he referred again to the Aull letter and said that "John Aull was a good boy when away from the madian influence of Bleasdale."

Replying to Mr. McLauren, Mr. Cooper said he had made up his mind at the beginning of the campaign to take no candidate unless he was attacked. When Mr. McLauren said at Barnwell that he, McLauren, was the only man in the race who had enough sense to discuss the issues, Mr. Cooper considered it an insult to his intelligence.

The Barnwell meeting was held on June 28. Mr. Cooper said he would make further mention of Mr. McLauren during the campaign unless he was attacked by McLauren.

Candidates for lesser offices followed the gubernatorial candidates. The crowd was tired and hot. The fireworks were over and the railroad commissioners, attorney generals and others made to a much smaller audience.

The McCormick Meeting. News and Courier.

McCormick, July 5.—Robert A. Cooper, candidate for governor, at the state campaign meeting here today, stamped as "unquestionably false" any intimation or suggestion that he would support Cole L. Bleasdale for any office.

The statement of Mr. Cooper followed the speech of John L. McLauren, another candidate for governor, who stated that Cole L. Bleasdale had stated in the presence of John G. Richards and Attorney General Thomas H. Peoples that during the 1916 campaign "while lying in the bed at Bennettsville, Mr. Cooper had said that his followers would go to Governor Bleasdale."

"I don't care to call his name," further stated Mr. McLauren, "but I have always understood that Mr. Cooper's campaign manager had some kind of an understanding with Alfred Richardson about how the Cooper and the Bleasdale followings were to go in the second primary."

During his reply Mr. Cooper asked Mr. Richardson, a candidate for railroad commissioner, who was present, "if any person representing me stated to him on my authority that the Cooper vote would go to Bleasdale in a second primary between Bleasdale and Manning?"

"I am sorry to be drawn into the controversy about any race except my own," replied Mr. Richardson, "and I have nothing to do with any race except my own, but, since my name is mentioned, here is what happened: R. F. Otts told me that, as his opinion, if there were a second primary between Bleasdale and Manning he believed the majority of the Cooper vote would go to Bleasdale, but he did not tell me that Mr. Cooper authorized him to make this statement."

During his discussion of the McLauren-Bleasdale controversy, Mr. McLauren said, referring to the statement that Mr. Cooper intended to use the Aull letter if he was attacked by the ex-senator: "What did Mr. Cooper expect me to attack him about? How could any one attack such a gentle, sweet, immaculate gentleman as Mr. Cooper and why was he showing this letter? Let me tell you what I think it was and I may be mistaken. In 1916 the rumors were flying thick and fast everywhere and doubtless some of you people here heard of this combination between Cooper and Bleasdale. I know that Bleasdale told me in the presence of Major Richards and Tom Peoples that lying in the bed at Bennettsville, Mr. Cooper had said that his followers would go to Governor Bleasdale."

"It was here that he introduced the name of A. A. Richardson. Mr. McLauren said that Mr. Cooper's entrance into the 1916 campaign came near causing the defeat of Governor Manning and that it was the chief cause of much of the present chief executive's unpopularity. He also stated that Mr. Cooper's entrance into the race prompted Governor Manning to give up his support of the warehouse system, because he was between two fires and the insurance trust used Mr. Cooper's candidacy as a club.

"I am done with the matter unless Mr. Cooper wants to continue and if he wants to do that we will start on the second chapter," stated Mr. McLauren.

and it is not the first time I have been stabbed in the back," continued the Laurens candidate. "In order to set the matter before you at rest, if my 14 years of life in this section of the state are worth anything, or if my word is worth anything, I wish to say that I never at any time to any person anywhere ever stated or suggested that under any circumstances I would support Bleasdale for any office and any man who states to the contrary, states it on his own responsibility, states what is unqualifiedly false." It was at this point that Mr. Richardson injected his statement.

"I want to state," continued Mr. Cooper, "that Mr. Otts supported me with hundreds of others and he never had any authority to speak for me. R. E. Habb, my partner, had charge of my campaign and what letters that were not sent out by him were sent out by me."

The crowd here today numbered about 200 voters. The audience adopted a resolution endorsing former Gov. John C. Sheppard of Edgefield to fill out the unexpired term in the United States senate made vacant by the death of Senator R. C. Tillman. Senator Frank C. Robinson, chairman of the meeting, was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to Governor Manning. They were introduced by J. L. Bracknell of Plum Branch.

There was little deviation from their regular speeches by the other candidates. The meeting Saturday will be held at Abbeville, following which there will be a tour of the state itinerary.

W. J. C.

ALLIES NOW IN MAJORITY

There Has Been a Big Change on the Western Front.

Figures compiled in Washington from official German and allied reports indicate that the allied armies in France will far outnumber those of General Ludendorff when the forthcoming German drive is launched. Germany will marshal 2,842,000 men and the allies will have at least 3,500,000, it is believed.

These figures are based upon published reports in Germany which state that the French and British now have approximately 111 divisions or 2,500,000 men. To this must be added the American force of 1,000,000 in round numbers and the Italian, Belgian and Portuguese troops. As the forces of the last three mentioned countries are not large and will undoubtedly be offset by divisions which the Germans will send to the western front, they are not calculated in the total strength of the allies.

The strength of the German forces is based upon recent statements gathered by allied agents within the German lines. These reports show that although Germany planned to have at least 210 divisions of approximately 14,000 men each on the western front by July 1, she has been unable to supply as many men as was expected from the Russian front and has only 202 divisions confronting the allied line in the west at this time.

The activity of the British, French and Americans in the past week show much plainer than figures the fact that the allies are confident that their offensive cannot fail. Long with the Germans. The impression persists that the Germans will attempt one more monster drive in an effort to sustain the morale of Austria-Hungary and the Bulgarians, who of late have shown a tendency to move for a separate peace.

The amount of preparation for a drive of the dimensions of this year is enormous. Six weeks elapsed between the great drive on the Aisne front and that between the Aisne front and Rheims. It is believed that an equal amount of time may be used by the Germans in preparing for the next attack. If such proves to be the case, the next attack will not be attempted before the close of July. That such delay is possible is supported by the fact that Germany cannot attempt more than one great attack in the fighting time which remains this year.

The weather in Flanders and northern France is such that a great offensive is impossible after October. It would therefore appear, according to military experts here, that the German general staff may be expected to move until August 1 before making the supreme effort. If the assault were launched before that time, it is believed it would lose all momentum by the middle of August, which would leave insufficient time for the preparation of another offensive.

The report of the past few days indicate that the allies no longer are forced to await German operations. For the most part, Germany has during this year chosen the field of battle. It would appear now that the control of the battle is passing and that the allies are successfully hampering her efforts to reorganize and rest the troops which must be used in the fighting for the remainder of the year. Moreover, the British and French are losing no opportunity to take prisoners and there can be little doubt that the allies were never better informed of the movements and plans of the enemy than they are today.

Funeral of Senator Tillman—Funeral services for Benjamin Ryan Tillman, for nearly 24 years senator from South Carolina, were held in the Presbyterian church at Trenton, last Thursday afternoon, burial following in the little cemetery close by. In the presence of some 3,000 persons, including representatives of both branches of congress, the navy department, and Governor Manning of South Carolina, and three former governors of the state.

Floral offerings which were heaped about the casket in the church and covering the grave, came from hundreds of friends of the family, the President and Mrs. Wilson, members of the South Carolina delegation in congress; Secretary Daniels and the Trenton Masonic lodge. Services at the church were conducted by Rev. R. G. Shannonhouse, Rev. E. C. Bailey and Rev. B. R. Turnipseed.

Senator Lodge was detained in Washington on official business at the last moment but following a request made many years ago by Senator Tillman, he later delivered the eulogy on his death.

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No part way. The war must be won. No half way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace.

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that of sovereignty, secretly, and of its single choice must be the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, secretly, and of its single choice must be the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

## FIGHT TO THE FINISH

President Wilson Reiterates America's Positions.

## AT THE TOMB IN WASHINGTON.

There Can Be No Thought of Peace that Does Not Involve the Complete Destruction of Military Autocracy.

From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson on the Fourth of July offered America's Declaration of Independence to the peoples of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the central powers until there is settled "once for all" for the world what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign-born citizens of the United States of 33 nationalities who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of this country cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCormack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The president's speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens: I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago, when General Washington was here and held leisurely conferences with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of illiterate spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of defeat."

A great promise that the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a wound, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope of the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have forced forces they knew little of, and which they were not prepared to be crushed to earth again, for they had at their heart an inspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

THE AULL LETTER AGAIN

Former Governor Bleasdale Makes a Further Statement.

The following is from the Anderson Tribune of last Thursday:

Columbia, S. C., July 3, 1918. Col. V. B. Cheshire, Anderson, S. C.

Dear Colonel:

In your issue of Thursday, July 2nd, you unintentionally did Col. John K. Aull an injustice and I know when you are fully informed of the facts that you will correct same. In your statement you say, "These editorials that were sent us by Governor Bleasdale were dictated by him and written on Governor Bleasdale's typewriter by Aull. The account of the fight between Cooper and Bleasdale, in which Moore and Col. Lewis, in which it was stated that the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston American, etc., was written by Aull himself and sent to the Tribune for publication." In that you are mistaken. Col. Aull never saw that article and did not know that it had been written and sent to your paper until he received the issue containing it. As a matter of fact, the articles written by me and sent to you were written by myself on my typewriter and Col. Aull seldom ever saw one of them or even knew where it came from. I am sorry that you did not call me or write me in reference to the matter before your statement, but I am satisfied with this explanation that you will do him the justice of correcting the same. The articles which I sent you at various times, in my opinion, were all to the good, and personally, I have no objection to each and every one of them being singled out, and I assume responsibility for each of them.

With kind regards, I am, Very respectfully, Cole.

(I was of the belief that Col. Aull not only knew of the articles Governor Bleasdale was sending me, but believed he typed many of them, as he and I had discussed them at different times. He knew where I was getting this line of dope, knew of the fight, knew and not been in Columbia at that time and if he didn't write the article himself, certainly knew where it did come from.—Editor The Tribune.)

A letter has been received in Chester telling of the injuries sustained by Lieut. J. Thomas McLaure of Chester a short while since in France. He writes that he "played in great luck" when a high explosive shell burst near where he and two other officers were standing. He wrote that "only one fragment struck each officer, killing both outright," whereas three pieces struck him and the surgeon assured him that he will soon be back in the game. One piece struck his right cheek, tearing out his teeth on that side and making his exit through the middle lower lip. Another piece went through his left arm, but missed the bone, while a third piece struck his left knee cap. The injury to his knee cap, the surgeon said, him, would not leave him with a stiff knee.

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## HEROES IN BATTLE

General Pershing Makes a Graphic Report.

## THE AMERICANS FIGHT LIKE MEN.

Alone on Advancing Enemy, Charges and Captures German Machine Gun and Crew.

Washington, July 8.—Gen. Pershing's communique for July 2, made public today, contains the names of sixty-three officers and men of the army and Marine corps to whom has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The section giving the list and the exploits for which the medals were given follows:

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished Service Crosses to the following enlisted men and officers for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

Corpl. Rexford H. Dettre, Field Artillery—At Villers-Tournaile, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of wounded men lying exposed in the open.

Corpl. A. H. Quick, Field Artillery—At Villers-Tournaile, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of a wounded man who was lying exposed in the open.

Corpl. Louis Lherman, Field Artillery—At Villers-Tournaile, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of wounded men lying exposed in the open.

Second Lieut. Louis F. Timmerman, Jr., Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, he led his men in a bayonet charge against superior numbers of the enemy, capturing two machine guns and seventeen prisoners. He was in the face by shrapnel, he continued heroically to perform his duties until relieved.

Gunner Sergt. John Groff, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, he charged an enemy of unknown numbers at the head of six men, dispersed them and inflicted losses, showing exceptional coolness and bravery.

Sergt. Darel J. McKinney, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, he, although severely wounded, refused to go to the rear for treatment. Despite his wounds, he continued to lead his platoon to the attack, inflicting great losses upon the enemy.

Alone He Worked Gun. Corpl. Raymond Gibson, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, he handled alone a Chauchat rifle with such accuracy in the face of an extremely heavy fire that his platoon was thus enabled to move against the enemy machine gun positions.

Corpl. Charles W. Brooks, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, he displayed great courage and absolute disregard for personal safety in repeatedly going through a heavy machine gun fire with messages.

Private Hugh S. Miller, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he captured single handed two of the enemy. Although in a weakened condition, he continued to perform his duty throughout the engagement.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Churchill, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he demonstrated conspicuous bravery and coolness in fearlessly exposing himself to heavy fire from machine guns, rifles and hand grenades in order that he might procure accurate information regarding the movements of the enemy.

First Lieut. Alfred H. Noble, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he was conspicuous for his rare judgment and personal courage in handling his company in attacks against strongly fortified machine gun positions.

Capt. Dwight F. Smith, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and energy in conducting attacks against strongly fortified machine gun positions. Under terrific machine gun fire, he held on until wounded.

Wounded, Led Repeated Attacks. First Lieut. Charles G. Roberts, Marines—In the Bois de Belleau on June 6 and 8, 1918, he showed rare courage in repeatedly leading his platoon to an attack against an impenetrable machine gun position. Severely wounded and having lost the greater part of his men, he remained in action and persisted in requesting reinforcements with which to renew the attack.

Private John M. Worrell, Marines—During the capture of Bourches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across the field swept by artillery and machine gun fire until he himself was wounded.

Private Leon D. Huffstader, Marines—During the capture of Bourches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across a field swept by artillery and machine gun fire.

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Private Leon D. Huffstader, Marines—During the capture of Bourches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across a field swept by artillery and machine gun fire.

Private, First Class, John B. Walters, Infantry—While a member of a patrol in no man's land in the vicinity of Ancreville on the night of May 2-3, 1918, he displayed great self-sacrifice in refusing aid and continuing to do his duty after being mortally wounded.

Second Lieut. Welborn S. Friday, Infantry—While in command of an important post near Radonville, France, on May 26, 1918, he displayed courage, judgment and devotion to duty in heroically defending his position against a large force of the enemy, continuing to perform his duty after having been badly gassed. He has since died as a result of the gas poisoning.

Sergt. First Class, Theron Dylumple, Engineers—At Bois de Villers, France, on May 3, 1918, displayed heroic devotion to duty by rendering first aid assistance to the wounded by handling his platoon under shell fire with coolness and courage, and by attempting to protect a comrade while he himself was mortally wounded.

Killed Rescuing Comrades. Private Frank P. Valley, Field Artillery—At Condelme, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bombardment voluntarily went to the assistance of other soldiers who had been buried in a dugout by enemy shell fire, and was killed while en route in this heroic action.

Capt. Keller E. Bowley, Marines—At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, performed distinguished service by bringing up supports and placing them in the front lines at great personal exposure, showing exceptional ability and extraordinary heroism. He was indefatigable and available in carrying forward the attack and organizing and holding the position.

Capt. John H. Fay, Marines—At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism when placing his machine guns in position, exposing himself fearlessly. He was in the fight at all times and encouraged his men by his utter indifference to danger, setting an example to all near him.

Surgeon Paul T. Dessez, Marines—At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, organized the service of caring for and evacuating the wounded in a most systematic and admirable manner, constantly exposing himself to the enemy, displaying extraordinary heroism, coolness and energy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Osborn, Marines—At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism, treating the wounded while under heavy bombardment. He showed utter disregard of personal safety during the whole attack.

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